FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FFECTS OF THE LATE STORM-FLOODS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND-GREAT DEVASTATION.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1872. In the storm of yesterday and the preceding sight the rain-fall was extraordinary. The streams in miages are deluged. Great damage has been done to poperty, especially in the Valley of the Severn, where the flood was wide-spread, and the devastation exten-tive. The Thames also rose above its banks, and the was of Windsor has suffered severely. The effects of the freshet were felt even in London. The upper perten of the city on the river was flooded, and the loss of reperty and interruption to business are quite serious Ledy Franklin has offered a reward of £2,000 for the every of the records or the Ecobus and Terror, supposed to have been deposited in King Williams Land. Christiana Edmunds, the poisoner, under sentence of death, has received a respite.

FRANCE.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Panis, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1872. A dispatch from Nice reports a terrible railgod accident at that city to-day. While a train from Cames was crossing a bridge over the Paglione River the gracture gave way and the cars were precipitated into the water. Fourteen persons were killed or wounded. Areport in circulation that the sentence of Henri Exchefort had been commuted to banishment, is pronoticed to be without foundation.

SPAIN. THE CORTES DISSOLVED—ELECTIONS TO BE HELD IN APRIL.

Madrid, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1572.

A Royal [decree was read in the Senate resterday, idissolving the Senate and Congress. Elections for the Cortes are ordered for April 2, and the new body is conveked for the 24th of April.

ROME.

THE POPE ADVISED TO LEAVE ROME.

ROME, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1892. Netwithstanding the disinclination of the Pope to leave Rome, his adversaries are urging him to guit the city and establish the Holy See in some other beality.

POLAND.

THE USE OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE RENDERED

COMPULSORY. St. Petersburg, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1872. By direction of the Czar of Russia a decree een issued making compulsory the use of the Rus can language in the primary schools of Poland.

ANALYSIS OF BRITISH ROYALTY.

MEMON OF CHARLES KINGSLEY-THE REPUBLI-CAN SENTIMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN-MEMO-RIAL OF AN AVOWED REPUBLICAN.

DROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, Jan. 5 .- The phenomena of English legalty, as it is said to have been manifested of late, must be seurious and instructive study to those who stand garifrom it, and happen to be curious about it. The aposition of it, most remarkable for candor and credulithis the one given by Canon Kingsley at the Chapel Royal, St. James, last Sunday morning. He described the fervor of inquiry about the Prince of Wales as an emburst of "loyalty, spontaneous, contagious—som would say unreasoning, but it must be all the deeper an soller because, for once, it did not wait to reason, but was content to be simply human and to feel." If the enmetic Cauon meant this to apply to the literary loyalty sin which the English nation has been infested during he past fortnight, he may well describe it as "unreasonmg," but if he means it to be understood that it was a maximent of loyalty in its political signification which mat out crowds to read the builet us from Sandringham, the Canon is as credulous as an ostrich. The Daily News, that some have asserted that the late interest in the misciple which places it far above every other human astitution," and adds itself: "While the life of the Prince of Wales was trembling in the balance it would have been unseemly to criticise this foolish nonsense. and most useful to do it the moment it has been uttered. The first two days of the Prince's serious illness The Delly News was silent in leaders, but afterward it took girsted by the Lord Chumberlain. It has not yet quite reovered from the disease, for it exclaims this morning that "nothing could show more conclusively the disincli-lation of the English people to exchange their present form of government for a Republic than the outburst of Meetiquate loyalty " which the illness of the Prince has elities. Nobody supposed that the majority of the British nation were Republican simply because their at. testion has never been called, in any general way, to themerits of that form of government, and do not understand that of which they are for the most part igno not. Recent events have shown that there are a larger Ropertion of the English people than was imagined well affected toward Republican institutions, and it has been the aim of the press to represent all purely human hen of Republican principles and tendencies, and al spapathy shown for royal suffering has been paraded as annuke to all persons who ventured to think Memarch-lan not divine. A brief analysis of the sources and charwer of British loyal emotions may throw some light on

may be said to have a sort of mechanical loyalty, which soperative in customs after they have attained to new political principles. Such a people betray a mechanical serior when anything happens to a Prince, in the same manner as the Euglish people are now engaged in mak-tar mechanical congratulations on the recovery of His Boyai Highness. As soon as the Corporation of the City of London began, as is their immemorial custom, to more resolutions of congratulation at the recovery of the Heir Apparent, every Corporation in the Empire follows the same rule; just as at some Royal Courts it is espected, when the King sneezes, that every courtier is Ejected to sneeze too, although his olfactory nerves my be in a state of perfect quietude. In the same manher every Corporation and Common Council in the king tem is engaged speezing out its condolences. The Bri th people have an honorable feeling for suffering, and, whether it occurs in high places or low, they have sympathy for it as soon as they know of it. Political life, although capable of a good deal of rancor, is no longer bratal. Canning, who, though not so widely informed as Er Gladstone, nor so copious a speaker, was a more billiant orator and possessed a finer wit than Disraell, Mce ventured to speak in Parliament of a political adverary as " the revered and ruptured Ogden." The Tories of the day cheered ecstatically, but the decent sense of benation was outraged by it even then; and Canning hever forgiven that phrase, which brought him an the reputation than anything he ever said besides. Later, when Cobbett said of Lord Castlereagh, on the berning of his suicide, "That Castlereagh had happily tens for himself what many desired to do for him-cut is throat"-even Liberals, who hated Castlereagh and Micred Cobbett, were shocked at the ruffianism of the estiment. The Prince of Waies is not a person who has united much popularity by any great thing he has said done; neither has he made any personal enemies Certainly none of those who think that Royalty might susefully superseded! would have any pleasure in the Executed sufferings of the Prince, or have any feeling the pt of regret that he should lose his life; and many Prions who have made no public expression of their agret would have done so had they not found that it would be interpreted and represented by sycophantish surnalists as an abnegation of their Democratic or Re-Polican convictions.

There are several reasons why sympathy would be Fire to be called forth by the Prince's illness. The Princess of Wales has always been popular by reason of bing a stranger, beautiful, and of personally amiable maniers. All London, which comprises new more than ten of persons, welcomed, not long ago, the Danish fracess by a cordial and splendid hospitality which is the of the hereditary graces of London. The Queen breeff has always been genuine, womanly, frank, and unconventional in her private manuers, and has terer jaken part against the people in any public act, and every jody has a respect for her, which would be Penter still is she were not a Queen. This feeling to-

clined all classes to pray that she might be spared the pain of witnessing her son die, as her husband died ten years ago. Besides, the spectacle of there possibly being two Royal widows at the English Court was one which shocked the sympathies of families to anticipate. Every household had its domestic reasons, apart from any political principle, for hoping this might not happen. The general public, the great body of the people, those who dwell in cottages of the country and lodgings of the town-far removed from Court-have no knowledge of it, feel no concern about it, and never hear of it except when some stray Prince or Princess happens to journey along the railway: yet they had an interest in the welfare of the Prince not at all political (for if they think of him at all it is as a source of taxation, which they can ill bear), faintly conventional, but intensely personal. They had heard that the Prince of Wales had typhold fever. Now typhoid is the enemy of the poor. Nearly every household of the destitute knows it, and every authenticated bulletin of its procedure, ravages, and discomfiture interested thousands in whose milds of fashionable persons who surrounded Marlborough to which they were invited were likely to be put off; the crowds of shopmen who througed to the narble arch for the purpose of learning the condition of the Prince were sent by their employers, who were anxious ito know whether the mourning goods prepared for their windows could be displayed. The Norfolk farmers, who stopped in market places to make inquiries excessive game preserving was about to be abated. Without one thought of the facts, all these persons were put down by the courtly pressus persons rendered reckless by an hysterical loyalty which did not permit them to attend to their business.

Only last Tuesday morning a scene occurred in the Town Council of Norwich which throws a curious light upon this topic. Two burenets, representing the Whig and Tory parties, were seated right and left of the Mayo simultaneously to crave attention to a loya piece of business. Sir William Foster (Whig) said, "The most important of all duties of the Council is to express ongratulations on the restoration of the Prince." Sir Samuel Bignoid (Tory) said be had never risen in the Council under circumstances of deeper feeling than on that day. It was impossible to estimate the importance to the country of saving the life of the Prince. we considered his career, heading the manly sports of the county, patronizing one of the most benevolent instiin the world, the Masonic body, our obligations and thankfulness to Providence for carrying His Roya Highness through his dangerous illness are all the greater." Of course the resolution of congratulation was abundantly carried. No sooner was this business over than the Council were thrown into extraordinary perturbation by the Town Clerk producing no fewer than chant and manufacturer in the city, an avowed Republi can, whose political capacity is very widely known, and the others from respectable and intelligent artisans and smail tradesmen, complaining of the denial to them of the public halls of the city for the purposes of express ing the public sentiment on certain public affairs. While these memorialists were supposed to be stricken with prostration at the fact of a royal personage's being sub jected to suffering they had been actually composing me norials to the civic council. Half an hour was spent in perturbation-some proposing to reject the memorials some to send them to a Committee who would never re-port upon them. Other Councillors, notably Mr. Tillett, late M. P. fergthe city, an eminent Nonconformist, in speech of great justness, spirit, and fabriess, insisted that the memorials be read. The Council is to be summoned specially to consider them. One reason of the Council's commetion was the memorial of Mr.W. S. Castle ton. Here are its precise words submitted to the reader. The ancient official style and title of a memorial to the and Citizens." There is a sound democratic ring in this self to his fellow-citizens, and from them claims redress It was in these terms that the memorial of William Sparkhall Castleton, "citizen and rate-payer," re-

Sparkhall Castleton, "citizen and rate-payer," respectfully set forth:

That he was depated by a meeting of the working-class of the City of Norwich to apply for the use of the Proce Library Hall, in which to held a public meeting on behalf of the widow and family of William Scholefield, a workingman, who met his death in a Royalist riot at Bolton. The hall was refused for this purpose. The excuse of refusal given was, that the Committee had not heard of such a case; yet it is notorious that the public papers have reported it, and that a memorial has been sixed by a thousand persons and upwards, calling upon the Secretary of State to institute an inquiry into the occurrence. Such faces which are known, and have for two weeks been known to the whole country, should be sufficient for this Committee. Your memorialist cannot understand why there should be hesitation at granting his request. The country has just been told by the press that "the shadow of a great fear has hung over it," lest fatal consequences should occur to the Prince of Wales; and that an agouzed and anxious nation was watering a sick sent at sandrlagham, where there hes, not a mechanic, upon whose carnings a wife and children depend for bread, but a young well-to-do gentleman, with an income of £100,000 a year, who is attended by the highest medical skill Europe can furnish, and consoled by the sympathy of an Europe. The Bishop of Peterborough told this city the other night that he hesitated as to whether it was seemly to enter upon controversy—though it was controversy upon the way of salvation—while the life of this young gentleman hung in the balance. But in the case of the poor man, Scholefield, his life had not been merely threat and by the slow and considerate hand of hesitating disease, but taken by an act of brutal violence, in a riot conducted occusive champleons. While the dainty hand of skill and the westerness who put themselves forward as her exclusive champleons. While the dainty hand of skill and the social poor workman was carried

of the nation would provide Ask-over a year for his wife, and that rich relations would forever be able, if other resources miled, to make smooth the path of his erphan children through the world—this dying workman's last hours were embittered by the prospect that his wife could not hope even for bread, save from her own toll, or his children for shelter or food, except at the hands of the parish, unless relations as poor as himself made their scanty means less to support them. Yet, within a few miles of Sandringham, where Royally commands the compussion of heaven and the tenderness of earth, it is denied by your Council to the workingmen the means of holding a maceting where a few pence would be collected for this helpless widow and children. It is not begradging the Prince his good fortune to be moved by the misfortunes of others. Had a gontleman fallen by a Republican hand, as this mechanic has failen by this or some Royalist raffan's, with what takerity the hall in question would have been granted. Newspaper collors had excomed with sympathy—probably civic condolences had not been wanting on the occasion, but when only a workman is killed, the Committee have no cognizance of such an occurrence, and decline to permit the public sense to be taken upon it! Your memorialist respectfully submits that the Council can never have been informed of the sad nature and urgency of this case, or they would promptly and kindly accord their conset to this humane use of their hall. The denial of it for such a purpose—when it comes to the ears of her Majesty—will be, your memorialist is persuaded, cause both of surprise and pain to one whose personal tenderness in cases of haples misery has so often moved the sympathics and regard of the nation.

Memorialist respectfully subscribes himself,

he nation. Memorialist respectfully subscribes himself. WILLIAM SPARKHALL CASTLETON.

This comparison of the condition and fortunes of the Prince and the mechanic expresses the sentiments of hundreds of thousands of the working-classes of the country and illustrates the wide distinction between the personal and the political sympathy of the people.

MEXICO. AN EXPEDITION AGAINST THE REBELS AT

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 24.-Advices from Mexico by steamer Idaho report that Gov. Pesquino of Sonora was hurrying forward troops to assist in the

retaking of Mazatlan from the rebels. No doubt is entertained of his immediate success.

THE NEW DOMINION.

FALL OF A ROOF IN MONTREAL. MONTREAL, Jan. 25 .- The roof of the drillshed, in this city, fell in, last night, during the practice of the Prince of Wales Band. The crash was tremendous as the building covered two acres of ground. The band was playing in the aute-room and escaped harm. The loss is estimated at \$20,000. The escape from an immense loss of life was wonderful, as from one to two regiments drill nightly in the building.

BANKRUPTCY OF THE COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 .- The Colombian Consu! at Berlin having publicly denied the bankruptcy e his Government, the following official letter from the United States Minister at Bogota is submitted:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES. BOGOTA, July 3, 1871.

Sir: I have just received a communication from Schor Zapata, in which he informs me that he has made application, through the Colombian Minister in Washington for gn extension of time on the balance of the Panama claim. His proposal is to psy in equal angual install NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1872.

ments, to be complete in four years. This Government is at present bankrupt. Their whole available revenue is about \$890,000; of this they have lost \$250,000 by the failure of the Panama Railroad. They have been compelled to suspend all works of internal improvement; they have out the army down to 1,000 men, have reduced all salaries 10 per cent, and it is simply impossible for them to pay as things now are.

The extension sought will be gratefully received, and is, I think, as safe an arrangement as can be made. I am, &c.,

S. A. HURLBUT.

THE JAPANESE BANQUET AT SAN FRAN-CISCO.

REMARKABLE SCENE - PROTEST AGAINST THE EXCLUSION OF ASIATICS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.-Near the close of the Japanese banquet, last night, a remarkable scene occurred. Ex-Gov. Haight (Democrat), in responding to the sentiment, "The State of California," warmly welcomed the Embassy, saying that God had made of one blood all men who dwelt on the face of the earth, and that this Embassy marked a new crain the progress of

civilization and humanity.

The Rev. Horatlo Stebbias then responded to the sentiment, "The Spirit of American Commerce," He wel-comed the Embassy fervently, saying: We here are providentially placed in new relations with this exclu sive civilization. The changes wrought by trans-continental communication have changed forever the area of commercial distribution for this city. We can never do the business of the Mississippi Valley, and probably the summit of the great mountain chain. To compensate for that, we must gather up the islands of the sea and push our trade to the innumerable population of the Asiatic world. But our position is anomalous; while we are here to-night, wooing the commerce of the old Empire, your Governor (pointing to Gov. Booth) as the head of one political party (Republican), and ex-Gov. Haight, as the representative of the other, are committed to a policy to exclude those people from our shores. The position is absurd and ridiculous; as a policy it is no sense; as a principle it is nowhere-it is a rag tag and pobtail. If any of your cheap politicians have won a penny by it in the passions of an hour, beware ; beware, when you put that penny in your purse, lest the eagle on the reverse of your gold coin sticks his talons through and scratches the face of Liberty."

The wildest excitement followed, with round after round of applause; and, finally, three cheers from nearly the entire company of guests for the speaker, the main portion of them gathering around to shake hands said that when he should become accustomed to such ex cathedra denunciations he would probably like them; and, after a few words more, went on with the regular order of the toasts. The incident is regarded as very significant of a change in public opinion on the subject of Asiatic immigration.

THE NEW-YORK CHARTLE.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY BEFORE THE SEN-ATE AND HOUSE COMMITTEES ON CITIES-

ALBANY, Jan. 25 .- The Committee of Seventy, epresented by a great number of its most distinguished members, appeared before the Joint Committee on Cities, this evening, and presented arguments in behalf of a reform charter. Ex-Gov. Salomon addressed the meeting at great length, traversing the history of the political revolution in New-Yerk and the frauds that engendered it. He favored minority profrauds that engendered it. He favored minority proportional representation, a system which alone could answer in such a community as New-York.

He referred to the fact, and deprecated that party rules had been applied to strictly municipal affairs and enforced with such effect as to inflict great damage on the interests of the city. He held that if you put the power of appointment in the hands of one man, a bead, the Mayor, you will put it in the hands of a man non-nated by a caucus, elected by a party, the creature of a party, and you will certainly have to experience again just such thinger as have been experienced within the past few years.

presented, recommending each provision in detail, and presented, recommending each provision in detail, and pressing its adoption upon the attention of the Legisla-ture. The meeting continued in session some time, several of the members defining the measures deemed necessary for the rehabilitation of the Metropolis's municipal ma-

othery.

Mr. Simon Sterne earnestly and ably advocated minority representation, which is a prominent characteristic of the Seventy's charter. Messes, Ruggles and Schultz followed, testifying to the ability and devotion of the Committee on Legislation who had prepared the Charter. The remarks of these gentlemen produced a favorable impression on the minds of the Legislative Committee, and another meeting was appointed for next Thursday. Letters from Gen. Dix and Prof. Dwight were placed in the hands of the Committee, but were not read.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH - CHARGES AGAINST THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL. SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 24.-Baker, the princi

pal witness against the persons charged with the murder of Dr. Robinson, was arrested to day for perjury in said ense, and held to bail in the amount of \$3,000. Preminent Gentiles charge boldly that part of the United States Attorney Bates's mission to Washington is to effect the removal of Chief-Justice McKean, Judge

Strickland, and Gov. Wood, and further that the Mormons have secured Attorney Bates's influence entirely against any further prosecution of the Church leaders, and to: the tunnedate admission of the Territary into the

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 25 .- The State Temperance Alliance Convention was attended by nearly 600 delegates. George shepherd Page was reflected Presient, with a Vice-President from each county, and a board of 60 managers.

The question of Prohibition was discussed, and a series of resolutions passed denouncing the license system, and finally declaring that if the Legislature refused to give them a law to submit the question of license to the people of the several lownships and wards of the State they will use their influence to defeat the men who voted against them the next time they came before the people for election. At the evening session Mr. Page, Mr. Stearns, the Rev. Mr. Craig, and the Hou. Mr. Free, Member of Congress from Malice, addressed the Convention.

MASSACHUSETTS TEMPERANCE CONVENTION Boston, Jan. 25.—The State Temperance Concention closed its labors to-day, after adopting an ad-

the principle of which was the following:

Resolved, That the present Legislature be and are hereby petit
restore the Prohibitory law of 1507, with the following amendment

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Jan. 25 .- An inquest vas held here, to-day, in the matter of the shooting of George Little, a seaman of the bark Warren Hallet during the mutiny on board of that vessel, yesterday The captain declared that the crew attacked and beat the second mate unmercitully, and were about to attack the first mate, Andrew H. Kingman, when the latter fired, killing Little, the leading mutineer, instantly. The names of the crew are Alexander Wilson, Wm. E. Harris, John Spencer, Wm. Mullen, and John Wilson. Kingman and the crew were taken to Boston this after-

A NEW METHODIST UNIVERSITY PROPOSED. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 25 .- A meeting of delegates of the various Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the South, for the purpose of organ izing a Southern University under the auspices of that Church, was held in the First Methodist Church, last evening, Bishop McTeyre, presiding. Beyond organiz-ing, nothing was done. A large number of delegates were in attendance.

THE TWEED AND CONNOLLY CASES. ALBANY, Jan. 25 .- The Supreme Court has lecided the cases of Tweed and Connolly, affirming the decisions of the Special Term as to bail and ordering the arrests, with \$10 costs.

PERSONAL-BY TELEGRAPH.

Wm. Caldwell has been reelected State Treas-....Captain-General Valmaseds has arrived at

....It is said that previous to the departure of ex-Attorno-General Akerman from Washington he was offered, but re-fused, the judgeship in Fiorida made vesset by the death of John M. Kinney.The Grand Duke Alexis will leave St. Louis on Monday next for Louisville; thence it is understood they visit the Manmoth Care, and then proceed to Memphis by rail on Thursday night. THE LEGISLATURE.

THE REFORM HALT.

THE SENATE LINGERS OVER TWOMBLY'S BILL-AMENDMENTS AND SUBSTITUTES-O'BRIEN ON THE SITUATION-FREE SPEECH ON THE IN-TERESTS AT WORK-THE BOARD OF AUDIT OUT-GROPING ABOUT THE PRINTING-TWEED AND ROSSA.

FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, Jan. 25. - The Senate this morning amended its bill for the settlement of claims against the City of New-York so as to make it identical with the Assembly bill, except that the President of the Board of Aldermen (Gen. Cochrane) was omitted from the Board of Audit. Mr. Benedict still insisted on his original plan, to leave the entire business with Controller Green. He inveighed against the Board of Audit as a visionary and impracticable plan. He even opposed the amendment which throws open the sessions of the Auditing Board to the public Mr. Benedict's strictures had no effect on the minds of Senators. It will be remembered that before Mr. Twombly's bill had been introduced in the Assembly, the Senate Committee on Cities had reported a bill providing a Board of three Auditors, viz.: The Controller, the President of the Park Commission, the Commissioner of Public Works. As far as the Board of Audit concerned they simply adhere to their original bill, while they adopt the excellent amendments by which the bill was so much improved in the Assembly. The only question left for settlement is whether the Senate shall yield and accept Gen. Cochrane or the Assembly recede and reject Senator Woodin, rising to the point at issue, said: "It seems that in the House the passage of the bill was remarked as a sort of Conkling-Fenton fight, and champagne suppers have been had in this city and elsewhere as a result of it. This is disgraceful. We are not here to legislate in the interests of Fenton and his friends or Conkling and his friends, but in the interests of the people of the State of New-York." He (Mr. Woodin) did not know where they classified him He had not yet classified himself. He was nobody's

Mr. O'Brien said there seemed to be a great deal of trouble here about this Board of Audit. Every Senator seemed to have a favorite of his own; they ignore the only man who comes from the peoplethat is the President of the Board of Aldermen (Gen. Cochrane). He was no favorite of his. He had been a Reformer in this movement. All those men now in the bill became Reformers at the last moment, so as to get office. Do Senators know how these gentlemen get office? By corrupt bargains with these corrupt men who have been branded as thieves all over the country. I consider myself one of the Reformers. I declined accepting favors from those who had been branded as thieves. Mr. Green got his office in the dead of night through a bargain-a bargain which Connolly while in jail threatened to expose if Green did not go and see him, and Mr. Green went. Mayor Hall followed me in the streets and asked me whom I wanted appointed in Tweed's place? I told him I could accept no favors from a man I had been denouncing. Are you going to ignore, in making up your Board of Audit, the only man who has been indorsed by the people? I say strike them all out, if

man, but should act independently of party or fac-

tion in the matter.

any, and take a new set of practical men. There is a mystery about this thing, gentlemen! There have been corrupt bargains all around, and I know it. The Senate ought to give the people of New-York some representation. You do n't know the wants of New-York. I have been first and foremost in this Reform, and mean to carry it through, so far as I know how. You ought to put in an elected officer. Neither of these men is chosen by the people. He was in favor of legislating Mayor Hall, who had committed every deed of rascality, out of office. The President of the Board of Aldermen has no patronage to give away as the others have. That is the reason he is set aside. We should put practieal men in this Auditing Board; Controller Green is not a practical man, as those find out who have business with his Department. The office is too big

for him. [Laughter.] A motion of Col. Johnson (Dom.), to insert the words, "the President of the Board of Aldermen," in order, as he said. "that the bill might be in all respects identical with the Assembly bill," was lost by a vote of 3 to 25. This shows that the Republican Senators had determined to act as a unit. As for the resolutions of the Committee of Seventy, they have not had a feather's weight. The agents of the Committee here say that the Committee are more likely than not to recede from their position as soon as a full meeting can be got together.

In the Assembly, Mr. Alvord's resolution for the investigation of the printing contracts, &c., was taken up and passed with two amendments. The first transfers the duty of investigation to the Committee on Public Printing, and the second provides that the meetings of the Committee shall be public. The following are the names of the members of the Committee on Printing: Messrs, Smiley of Lewis, Chairman; J. D. Brown of Cayuga, Bennett of Kings, Pierce of Franklin, D. L. Babcock of Albany, Squires of Cortland, Woolsey of Ulater, Cook of New-York, and Oakley of Queen The motion making the sittings of the Committee public

was offered by Mr. D. B. Hill of Chemong. Mr. Judd's bill to encourage the formation of free pul He libraries, by towns and villages, was ordered to a third reading, after the adoption of some amendments designed to facilitate the object of the bill. The Portchester Savings Bank bill was also ordered to a third reading, having been amended so as to limit the investments in town bonds to an amount not exceeding 20 per cent of the deposits. The Judiclary Committee reported adversely to the prayer of a petitioner the establishment of a lottery in aid of the sufferers by the Chicago fire. On the other hand a resc lution was introduced requiring the Judiciary Committee to report on the legality of the traffic in prize packages, and asking what legislation, if any, is required to put a stop to the business. On motion of Mr. Jacobs, it was resolved to hold evening sessions on Tuesdays and Thursdays, commencing with next week, for the consid-

ration of bills in Committee.
In the Senate, Mr. Woodin introduced a resolution calling upon the Controller to report all existing printing contracts, the cost of doing work under contracts, and the cost of doing extra printing, the class of the latter kind of work, by whom ordered, etc. The petitions against legislative interference with the

Eric Railroad appear from all parts of the State, and

from almost every Senator. A petition was also presented, requesting Gov. Hoffman to ask the President to Instruct the Bureau of Engineers to revise the pier line of the City of Brooklyn. The object is understood to be in this way to accomplish what was sought to be done last Winter, i. c., to lengthen the lines south of the Fulton Ferry, in front of Martin's, Harbeck's, and Wood's bonded warehouses. Mr. Perry's bill relative to notaries, authorizes a notary to perform the functions of his office in any section of the State. His bill relative to the finances of Brooklyn, legalizes the subscription city of \$100,000 for the sufferers by the Chicago fire. Mr. Tiemaun offered resolution, which was adopted, directing the Coun mittee on Banks to prepare a bill to prevent savings banks from doing a general banking business. Mr. Weismann introduced a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to prepare a bill making it a felony for any known thief to be present in any banking or could show good reasens for being there. As the law now stands, the officers have no power to arrest men that they know to be thieves, unless they can catch them in the act of committing a theft. Theodore E. Tom linson presents, through Mr. O'Brien, three me-morials, two of which are comprchensible—the third is incomprehensible. The first the city shall build and operate free railroads. and that the city shall furnish free halls for any body or bodies that may desire to hold public meetings. The third and appears to be based upon the "vote yourself a farm'

Medical Societies, where it is likely to stay for the rest

A motion to print 1,000 copies of the report of the Trustees of the State Library was virtually killed, after Mr. Madden had declared that it would be simply spoiling white paper with printing ink, which declaration

seemed to meet with general concurrence. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections met this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The Hon. John H. Reynolds appeared for Mr. Tweed and Mr. Davenport for O'Donovan Rossa. The Committee (the respective counsel assenting) determined that Rossa must present a more specific memorial showing why Mr. Tweed's seat sho declared vacant and a new election ordered, or why Mr. Tweed should be ousted and the seat given to Rossa.

A remonstrance from the East Side Association against the proposal to sanction by law the running of first-class, or palace cars, on the Third-ave. Railroad, was presented in the Assembly by Mr. Whitbeck. The principal point made in the remonstrance is this: that

Whereas, The Third-ave, Road does not and cannot meet the requirements of the public, and a palace car occupies as much space on the road and makes as much exaction upon the Company to run it as an ordinary car, while it will not carry half as many passengers; for these reasons the comfort of the few can be obtained only at the expense of the discomfort of the many.

A Committee of the Workingmen's Assembly is engaged taking addavits in the matter of charges of corrupt practices in connection with the building of the new Capitol. It is charged that materials have been used for private purposes in constructing the building,

ascertain by proper proofs, who are entitled to vote upon certificates of naturalization, purporting to have been issued within the City and County of New-York by the Supreme Court, during the month of October, of the years 1808, 1869, 1870 and 1871, and by the Superior Court during the months of September and October of said years. Persons in possession of such certificates are required to prove that the papers were honestly issued and honestly come by. Every certificate issued a above is to be accounted fraudulent and invalid until the Courts have decided it to be otherwise.

The following letter was received here this evening by

Mr. Twombly:

To the Hon. If. N. TWOMBLY.

DEAR SIR: At the request of yourself and other Republicans of the City of New-York, I gave a reductant consent that my name should be used as one of the Board of Andit contemplated by your bill recently passed in the Assembly.

The singular unaulmity with which both your political triends and decomposite united in the Senate to strike me

friends and opponents united in the Senate to strike me from the bill to retain the remaining auditors in it sug-gests the conclusion that my withdrawal would be equally gests the conclusion that my within was as well as to your acceptable to your opponents as well as to your friends in the Assembly. Be this as it may, my own sense of propriety forbids that I should be continued in this maze of legislation. I therefore ask you to withdraw my name from it.

Bespectfully yours,

JOHN COCHRANE.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS. SENATE ALBANY, Jan. 25, 1872.

Mr. PERRY introduced a bill to give Notaries Public jurisdiction in any county of the State; also, a bill to legalize contributions of the City of Brooklyn of \$100,000 for the sufferers by the Chicago fire.

Mr. TIEMANN offered a resolution requiring the Commitsee on Banks to report a bill to prevent savings banks from doing business as banks of deposit and checks.

from doing business as banks of deposit and chocks. Agreed to.

Mr. Weisman offered a resolution declaring it a felony for any person known as a thief to be present in any moneyed institution. Laid on the table.

The Assembly bill providing for payment of the claims against the City and County of New-York was taken up in Committee of the Whole. The Senate bill, which differed from the Assembly bill in leaving the President of the Board of Aldermen out of the Board of Audit, was substituted for the Assembly bill.

Mr. Benedot moved a substitute which was substantially the same as Mr. Hawkins's bill which was defeated in the Assembly, and urged its adoption at length. Mr. Palmer and Mr. Woodin spoke in favor of the Senate bill. Mr. O'Shiren warmly urged the retention of Mr. Cochrane on the Board of Audit. In the course of his remarks, Mr. O'Brien severely denounced Controller Green. When the amendment came up to have the meetings of two Board held with onen doors. Mr. Renedict strongly opposed it, but it passed by a decided vote.

Mr. Johnson, in erder to have the bill conform to the Assembly bill, moved to add the President of the Board of Aldermen to the Auditing Board. The motion was lost.

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the Senate,

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the Senate, when Mr. Benedict renewed his amendment to give the Controller exclusive power, and on that called for the Yeas and Nays. It was lost—Yeas 5, Nays 22.

Mr. Benedict continued to move all his amendments, and to demand the Yeas and Nays, but they were all vessel down.

voted down.

Mr. Johnson renewed his motion to add Gen. Cochrane to the Board, and called for the Yeas and Nays, which resulted—Yeas, 3; Nays, 25.

Mr. MADDAN moved to recommit the bill to the Committee, with instructions to amend, so that the bills audited should be submitted to the Common Council—Lost. The bill was then ordered to a third reading, and passed. Yeas, 28—all the Senators present voting in the affirmative. passed. 1 cas, 25-an the Schators present voting in the affilmative.

The Pharmacy bill was referred back to the Standing

Mr. Bowen moved that the Committee on Banks in-

Mr. Bowen moved that the Committee on Banks inquire into and report on the propriety of so amending the laws relating to savings banks as to prevent any savings bank doing ordinary banking business. Agreed to.

HETESAL TO INVESTIGATE THE PROOF-READING CASE.

Mr. Woodn's offered a resolution that the Controller of the Senate furnish the Senate a copy of all contracts now in force in relation to spublic printing, together with a statement showing the aggregate thereof under said contract, or contracts, for the year 1871; also, a detailed account of all expenses incurred and paid for printing during the year, under any resolution of the Legislature or either branch thereof, and to whom the same was paid, together with any other information which in his judgment may and the Legislature in devising measures for retrenchment is the expenses of public printing.

Mr. Johnston moved to include the years 1888, 1869, and 1870. Last. The resolution passed, and the Senate then adjourned.

The following bills were considered in Committee of the Whole, and disposed of as noted:

mittee of the Whole, and disposed of as noted;
Providing for the formation of free public libraries in each town, viliage and city in the State. Ordered to a third reading.
Providing for the appointing of notaries public in counties where they do not reside but do their business, and legalizing the acts of such notaries. Third reading.
The following bills were reported: Amending the charter of the Manhattan Dispensary; authorizing the Treasurer of Kines County to designate as deputy one of his electis to act in his absence—by consent the bill was read a third time and passed; amending the act to protect purchasers of real estate soid by order of Surrogates.

regules.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HAWKINS—To ascertain by proper proofs who are entitled to vote upon certificates of naturalization purporting to have been issued within the City and County of New-York by the Supreme Court during the month of October, 1885, 1899, 1870, and 1811, and by the Superior Court during the months of September and October of soil years.

of October, 18c8, 18c9, 1870, and 1871, and by the Superior Court during the months of September and October of said years.

The bill prohibits the reception of such papers as facts therein recited, or the right of the holder to vote, until the provisions of this set are compiled with by the holder thereof. To test the genuineness of these papers, the Court of Common Picas and Superior Court are given jurisdiction in the matter for investigation.

Mr. MACKAY—To incorporate the New-York Ware-house and Ratiway Company, and provided improved wharves and warehouses in the City and County of New-York, and for the transportation of passengers and freight in New-York and Westchester Counties.

Mr. WHITERCK—Amending the charter of the Industrial Exhibition Company of New-York.

Mr. OSGOOD—To establish a Capital Police District, including Albany and Rensselner Counties.

Mr. HEALY moved that the Commissioners of Street Cleaning in New-York report to the House within fifteen days the number of contracts made since the organization of the Commission, with whom made, at what prices, and how much money has been paid for the service since the organization of the Commission, with whom made, at what prices, and how much money has been paid for the service since the organization of the department. Adopted.

Mr. GORING moved that the postage on the letters of the members be paid for out of the contingent fund of the House.

STIFLING INVESTIGATION.

Mr. D. B. HILL offered the following:

the House.

STIFLING INVESTIGATION.

Mr. D. B. Hill. offered the following:

H'kerea, Charges have been mide is the public press, substantiated by afficient that is the years 1863 and 1869, through the procurement, connivance, and corrupt action of the then Clerk of the Senate false and fraedulent bills for printing were presented and paid by the Legislature, and printing bills were frandulently altered and increased, and said Clerk corruptly received a certain percentage of the amounts thus notic and

tius paid; and
Whereas, haid clerk is an officer of the present Legislature; and
Whereas, Attention has been drawn to the subject of public pris
and the enormous amounts paid therefor during the past four ye

Mr. IRA D. BROWN offered the following, which was

private contracts while paid by the State, and the busing makers have been taken from the new Capitol and appropriated for individual use; therefore

Resolved, That the Ways and Means Committee be and they are hereby authorised and required to examine into the truth or falsity of these allegations, and in the progress of the investigation they have power to send too persons and papers.

Mr. YEOMARN offered the following, which was tabled:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire whether the sale of "prise packages" of confectionery, or other cammodities, is in violation of stating statutes, and if not, that the said Committee be instructed to report a bill for the prevention and suppression of the prevention and suppression of the sales.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE PANORMO MURDER.

UNRAVELING THE BROOKLYN MYSTERY - A STREET AND NOT A CAR ASSAULT - NO CLUE TO THE MURDERERS.

The brutal murder of John B. Panormo in a ublic thoroughfare of Brooklyn, on Tuesday night, and the escape of the highwaymen, have aroused the ladignation of the citizens to the highest pitch, and the police anthorities are called upon to see that the murderers are not allowed to clude justice, as so many others, whose offenses have been equally bold, have done. Chief-of-Police Campbell has detailed a number of officers to work up the case, and if possible to obtain a clue that will lead to the errest and speedy conviction of the assassin. The statement made by the dying victim, that he had received his injuries on a Myrtle-ave. car, has been proved to be wrong, and doubtless the words were uttered by him while he was delirious. From the statements of passengers in the car, it appears that he gave another version of the assault, and there is now no doubt that the fatal attack was made by two ruffians in the

vicinity of Cumberland-st, and Park-ave. The neighborhood is denonneed as one of the worst in the city, and is known to be the headquarters of a gang of ruffians whose outrages have been numerous and flagrant. A short, stout young fellow, belonging to this gang, sus pected by the police of being the murderer, is a rufflan who has taken part in several desperate affrays. Traces of blood were found yesterday in Park and Portlandaves, to Myrtle-ave., showing Mr. Panormo's route to

the cars after he had been assaulted. A number of persons called at Police Headquarters vesterday, to relate incidents of the tragedy. Police Officer Woolsack, who was on the rear platform of the car in which the wounded man rode, made the following

At 10 p. m. I left the Station-House and was coming At 10 p. m. I left the Station-House and was coming down Myrtie-ave, on car No. 239, and stood on the rear platform with my back toward the ear, and this man, Panormo, got on at about Hampden-st.; I stepped one side to let him pass; he went in the car and sat down alongside of a fady, and the conductor went in, tapped the dady on the shoulder, and asked her to sit on the other side of the car; I saw the man pay the conductor his fare, and when the conductor came out on the platform I asked him what was the matter with the man; he said was, "Let me out at Pineapple-st.;" the man saw me standing in full uniform, and if he had been robbed he should have told me, but he didn't; I didn't think be needed any assistance; I rode down as far as Navy-st., and then got off.

Ex-Health Officer Couldin made the following state-

Ex-Health Officer Conklin made the following state

I was in a Myrtle-ave, car when the deceased get on. He had his handkerchief and one glove in his left hand, and was holding them to his eye. Blood was streaming from him, and his hat was all bruised and battered and had blood on it; his clothes were saturated with blood. When he entered the car he sat down next to a lady, who When he entered the car be sat down next to a lady, who was asked by the conductor to sit further up, as the wounded man was swaying to and fro and looked as though he was going to fall. I went over to him, looked closer at him, and saw that he had been fearfully beaten. His hair was saturated with blood, which was streaming down from a gash in the temple. I said to him, "You have been hurt, Sir, have you not!" He answered, "Yes, I have: I was attacked by two men in the street," I noticed a peculiarity about his speece, but I know he had not been drinking. He acted has a person confused, Some of the passengers wanted to take him to a drugstore, but he refused, and said, "Put me out at Pinaapple-st."

A WITNESS FORTHCOMING.

Mr. A. J. Marvin made a statement as follows:

I reside at Park-ave, and Oxford-st.; at a little before 10, a man came up leading this man, who was covered with blood, and wanted me to prescribe for him, I keep a drug store; the man told me that he found Mr. Panormo on the other side of the street; he was it may on the sidewalk when he first saw him, but then got up, asch was staggering toward a feiree; there was a large pool of blood on the ground; I saw the wounds of the decased were of such a serious nature that I told the man to go for an officer who should take Panormo home; the man then went out and left Panormo sitting on the curbstone, and went to the corner of Park-ave, to try and fluck a policeman, but not seeing one there he went down a block further on Park-ave, and found one (officer Woolsack of the Fourth), who had just come from the direction of Myrtle-ave, and who told this man, "Why the man just described to me has got on a Myrtle-ave, can, and has gone home." Upon this the man returned to the place where he had left Panormo sitting, but he had gone.

Mr. Boylan, who keeps a grocery adjoining Mr. Marvin's store, stated to a reporter yesterday that at about Mr. A. J. Marvin made a statement as follows:

via's store, stated to a reporter yesterday that at about 10:10 p. m. he closed his store, and proceeded down the 10:10 p. m. he closed his store, and proceeded down the street toward his residence, No. 57 Park-ave. When about half way home he encountered two desperate-looking men, who first walked brickly to maet him, and then, after staring him in in the face, passed him by. One of these ill-looking fellows were a long light overcost. The other, to the best of Mr. Boylan's beitel, were at his pea-lacket. After they passed him he heard a peculiar whistle, such as thieves use as a signal, preceding from Park-ave, near Cumberlandst. The men quicknest their pace and disappeared. Mrs. Boylan was visiting Mrs. Scott's house and left soon after Mr. Panormo. She must have almost followed in his footsteps. She ran home, and saw neither Panormo nor his assassins.

ANOTHER MUSICIAN ASSAULTED. Prof. Raphael Navarro, a teacher of music, made a statement substantially as follows: I was standing at Myrtle and Carlton-aves, just before 10 p. m. on Tuesday, when a man waiked up and asked me what time it was; I did not like his appearance, and, my cont being closely buttoned, I repited that I did not know; he made another step forward and said, fiercely; "D—n you, haven't you got a watch!" I repited that It was none of his business, whereupon he seized me by the shoulder; I shook him off and struck him in the face with my open hand; he stepped back, and I then quickly thrust my hand down toward my pistol pocket; as saw the motion, and evidently becoming frightened, ran off; soon afteward another man came up and asked me whate was the matter; I replied that a man had just handted and tried to rob me; I then got on a car, and had good about a block when Mr. Panormo got on; he was chieding from the face, and his actions excited the passengers, several of whom asked me if he was drunk; I said: "No; he must have been askaulted in the street;" two or three men asked him who had knocked him down, but he could not reply; when he paid his fare he felt about his vest pocket, and then exclaimed that he had been robbed of his watch; I got off the car at Jay-st, and left him he the ear.

NATURE OF THE WOUNDS. was; I did not like his appearance, and, my coat being

NATURE OF THE WOUNDS.

Dr. Shepard made a post mortem examination of the body, and found that the skull had received a compound and comminuted fracture, and also that the upper jawbone was broken. There was a scalp wound three or four inches in length upon the top of the head. The lett

bone was broken. There was a scap would three or four inches in length upon the top of the head. The lets portion of the skull was completely mashed in from the jaw to the side of the head. The blow was evidently given with great force, for the bone of the skull was broken in pieces. The doctor believes that the wound was inflicted with a long, binnt iron instrument, while the victim was walking in the street. The direct cause of death was the coagulation of blood in the brain from the hemorrhage resulting from the divided arteries. A very serious compression of the brain was found.

The inquest will be begun this morning, the following jury having been impaneled: J. T. Chase, E. W. Nichols, J. W. Jones, A. F. Farnell, D. Harbloom, James Morris, George Swayne.

Prof. Panormo was 42 years of age, was born in Regentst, London, and has been in this country 17 years. He was afflicted with stammering, which accounts in part for his failure to answer questions distinctly on the car and at his boarding-house. After giving his last music lesson he entered his pupil's name in a memorandum book which he replaced in his pocket, and which, with a silver watch, was stolen by his assailants. It is stated that the concert which was given under his direction on Monday evening was not especially remunerative, many of the tickets being complimentary, and the proceeds amounting to only \$22.50. His pocket-book contained 8, but this was not taken by his assailants. The funeral will take place at 2 p. m. to-day from Mrs. Snow's residence.

The Mayor has issued a proclamation offering \$500 for

dence.

The Mayor has issued a proclamation effering \$500 for the arrest of the murderers, and half that amount for such information as will lead to their conviction.

PREPARATIONS FOR BOTTS'S EXECUTION. Sheriff Peckwell began to make preparations

for the execution of Botts last evening, in Newark, N. J. About 9 p. m. the gallows was taken into the main hall of the jail, and erected at the northern end. About vickets of admission have been issued. The first corridor has been reserved for the use of reporters. The prisoner is constantly attended by the Rev. Mr. Steafried, who states that Botts hopes for Divine forgiveness, and seems perfectly reatgned to his tate. He has constantly shown the greatest horror of dying unprepared, but is now happy that the end is near. Mr. Siegfried and Mr. Flavell, an intimate friend, passed the night with him in bit cell.

Flavell, an intense the property of the prisoner's cell, in the hall, from which he is separated by a door and a temporary screen. A fellow prisoner named D. O. Layton, who is serving out a sentence for swinding upon false checks, has written, at Botte's dictation, a full necount of his life. It is said that efforts have been made to suppress the publication of the book.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Belleville, Ont., Jan. 25 .- The boiler in the Lamont Soap Factory at Chatham exploded this morn-ing. Considerable damage was done, and Mr. Leith, the engineer, had his leg broken and was otherwise seriously

... Price & Plucker's steam saw-mill, in Phila-delphia, was burned, yesterlay. Loss, \$2,000; covered by insurance.The steamer Alaska, bound from Cincinnati to New-Orleans struck on Becon Rock, near Cairo, Ilk., yesterday, and re-sived serious damage.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

John Butcher, a colored boy, died at the Phila-delphia Alme House, yesterday, from the effects of a beating insided by Daniel Barclay, also colored. Barclay has escaped arrest.

There was a railway collision, last evening, on the Alahama Central Road, 70 miles west of Beina, in which one person was hilled and several badly hurt. Both trains were smarshed.